



# Government Gazette.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 21.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, 1863.

[Vol. 1.]

### Table of Contents.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>Colonial Secretary's Notices.</b>		<b>Government Gazette.</b>	
Monday the 25th to be kept as the Queen's birthday	1	Terms of Subscription	1
Announcement of publication of the Government Gazette	2	<b>Meteorological Report</b>	5
Government Rate of Exchange	2	<b>Proclamations.</b>	
Heads of Departments to forward statistics for publication in the Government Gazette	2	No. 2. Military and Naval Settlers' Act, 1863	6
Custom House Sale of Spirits and Seized Vessels	2	" 3. Roads' Toll Extension Act, 1863	7
<b>General Post Office.</b>		" 4. Mining Rules, 1863	8
Conveyance of Government Mails	3	" 9. Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861	9
Rates of Postage	3	Aliens' Act, 1859	11
Stamping of Letters	3	<b>Report of Williams Lake and Cariboo Districts</b>	13
List of Unclaimed Letters	4-5	Regulations to prevent Collisions at Sea	15
<b>Government Assay Office.</b>		<b>Supreme Court.</b>	
Rates of Charges	3	Dates of holding Courts of Assize	16

### Government Gazette.

### NOTICE.

### The Government Gazette

will cease to be supplied gratis

AFTER THE 31st MAY.

Terms of Subscription will be \$5 per annum, \$2.75 per half-year, and \$1.50 per quarter, payable in advance. Single copies, 12½ cents each, to be obtained of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., New Westminster, and of the Express Agents in the other towns.

A yearly subscriber, for at least two copies, may have his name, business, and address inserted free in each number of the *Gazette*.

Communications to be addressed, and subscriptions to be remitted, to the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, Royal Engineer Camp, New Westminster.

By order of the Governor,

R. C. MOODY,

Colonel, R. E., and Chief Commissioner.

Lands and Works Department,

New Westminster,

6th May, 1863.



### British Columbia.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
20TH MAY, 1863.

MONDAY the 25th instant will be kept as the Queen's birthday, and will be observed as a holiday in the Public Offices.

By order of the Governor.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

## Colonial Secretary's Notices.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
22ND DECEMBER, 1862.

WITH reference to a Notice dated 26th July, 1862, announcing that all Official Notices and Advertisements thereafter to be issued which should of custom or necessity appear in the *Government Gazette* were, until further notice, when published in the *British Columbian* newspaper, to be taken and deemed in all cases and for all purposes to have been duly published in the *Government Gazette*. Notice is hereby given that after the 31st December, 1862, the *Government Gazette* will be issued as a separate publication, and no Notice published in the aforesaid *British Columbian* newspaper after the 31st December, 1862, is to be taken or deemed to have been published in the *Government Gazette*, as aforesaid.

By order of the Governor,  
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
22nd December, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st January, 1863, until further notice, the Gold coins of the United States of America will be taken at the Public Departments of this Government at the rate of Four Dollars and Eighty-five cents to the £ Sterling.

2. That portion of the printed circular issued on the 30th August 1859, which directs that the Five Dollar piece be taken as equivalent to the Sovereign, is to be considered as cancelled on and from the 1st January aforesaid.

By order of the Governor,  
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

### CIRCULAR.

VICTORIA, V.I.,  
26th February, 1863.

IT being considered desirable that the *Government Gazette* should contain a variety of information concerning British Columbia of a nature interesting to the public, His Excellency the Governor requests that all Heads of Departments will forward such statistics, &c., as may be applied for by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for insertion in the *Government Gazette*.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,  
Colonial Secretary.

## Auction Sales.

### CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

THE FOLLOWING

### SPIRITS

WILL BE

Sold by Auction,

AT NEW WESTMINSTER,

On Wednesday, the 10th of June,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

—O—

6 cases,	120 gallons	Alcohol,	60 over proof,
11 "	110 "	do.	do.,
1 "	5 "	do.	do.,
1 cask,	39 "	do.	56 over proof,
4 casks	117 "	Spirits,	do.
1 cask	78 "	Islay Malt Whiskey,	
6 casks	191 "	Gin,	
1 cask	36 "	Brandy,	
9 cases	110 bottles	Gin,	

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

By order of Collector of Customs.

Custom House,  
New Westminster, 15th May, 1863.

### CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED

### VESSELS,

Seized and forfeited for a breach of the Customs Laws  
of British Columbia,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT NEW WESTMINSTER,

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, 1863,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

VIZ:

The Langley, Schooner, 18 tons reg.,

" Petrel, Sloop, 13 <sup>24</sup>/<sub>64</sub> "

" Kingfisher, " 16 <sup>90</sup>/<sub>65</sub> "

By order of the Collector of Customs.

Custom House,  
New Westminster,  
20th May, 1863.



## Government Assay Office.

**GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,**  
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION** are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its *number*, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its *weight*, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its *fineness* in thousandths, and its *value* in dollars and cents; also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY;" thus:



and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces, or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.)

All clips are retained in the Government Assay office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge for the value of the clip.

N.B.—Bars assayed at this office, or DUST, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1.) for each specimen experimented upon.

FOR A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ANY MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2.) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P.S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received.

W. P. G

April 4th, 1861.

## General Post Office.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Contract has been entered into with Francis Jones Barnard, (Barnard's Express), for the conveyance of the **GOVERNMENT MAILS**, as undermentioned.

**From 1st April to 30th November:**

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Lillooet, and return weekly.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake, and on to Antler, and return semi-monthly.

**From 1st December to 31st March:**

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, and Lillooet, and return semi-monthly.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, to Williams Lake, and on to Antler, and return monthly.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**RATES OF POSTAGE** between the under-mentioned places, in all cases to be prepaid.

#### LETTERS.

Between	New Westminster.	Douglas.	Hope.	Yale.	Lytton.	Lillooet.	Williams Lake.	Quesnel.	Antler.
New Westminster, ..	..	5d	5d	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Douglas, .....	5d	..	5d	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Hope, .....	5d	5d	..	5d	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Yale, .....	5d	5d	5d	..	1s	1s	2s	3s	4s
Lytton, .....	1s	1s	1s	1s	..	1s	2s	3s	4s
Lillooet, .....	1s	1s	1s	1s	1s	..	2s	3s	4s
Williams Lake, .....	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	2s	..	1s	2s
Quesnel, .....	3s	3s	3s	3s	3s	3s	1s	..	1s
Antler, .....	4s	4s	4s	4s	4s	4s	2s	1s	..

#### NEWSPAPERS.

From New Westminster to Douglas, Hope, or Yale, .. 2½d.

From New Westminster to Lytton, Lillooet, Williams Lake, Quesnel, or Antler, .. 5d.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

General Post Office, British Columbia,  
1st July, 1862.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**FROM** and after the 1st January, 1863, all letters and papers leaving the General Post Office, New Westminster, will have the date on which they are dispatched stamped on the envelope.

WARNER R. SPALDING, J.P.,

Postmaster General, B. C.

General Post Office, New Westminster, 30th Dec., 1862.

**L**IST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining  
in the General Post Office British Columbia,  
on the 19th May, 1863.

Arter, John	Colter, John A
Arthur, Saml, James	Clements, John
Ardagh, Richard	Carpenter, L F 3.
Abbott, James G	Cameron, R
Andrew, John M	Carr, Michael
Archibald, Louis	Curry, E L
Armstrong, Charles	Couves, A and C
Anderson, Arthur	Cushing, M M
Alexander, Mrs. Anne	Carnochan, Andrew R
Ash, Richard	Crowley, Patrick
Angus, James	Charlson, James
Austin, Edward II	Coyle, Mrs
	Cooke, Geo G P
Buckland, Roland	Cramer, Hugh
Bedle, Henry 2.	Cassady, Peter
Brown, Jos and Jas 2.	Christie, Alexr 3
Beffa, Vincenzo	Clements, Jas
Bouhand, Monsieur	Conolly, Michl
Battistini, D	Curry, E L
Berting, Karl	Costelo, Jas
Bailler, E P	Cryster, Leonard
Bruce, Thomas J	Colton, D J
Brew, Capt'n C A	Caton, Wm K
Bacon, Hiram	Cameron, Alexr 2.
Byrnes, L F	Chambers, Jas
Badfish, Albert G	Coulter, Thos
Bratton, John B	Chambers, Coote M
Buil, John	Cameday, D
Black, G W	Cardozo, M V 2.
Benson, Joseph	Cochran, John
Boyle, C A	Copland, W C
Binkley, Franklin	Campbell, N S 2.
Bruce, John	Conley, Riley
Bourbeau, Alexander	Craddock, Emerson
Billings, Thos S	Charlton, Edwd
Black, Alfred	Crouch, Cyrus
Bowen, Stewart B	Coulter, Thos
Bremner, Joseph	Carlisle, D
Bromfield, Alfred	Campbell, Geo
Bulling, Jonathan,	Chipman, Mary J
Barry, Hambleton	Clements, John 2
Bailey, Madison F	Christian, Henry
Brackbill, Jacob	Clohesy, Nicholas
Barnhart, J	Clark, Wm
Boughner, Walter	Chorley, Robt
Buffington, John C	Crawford, James
Brown, H M	Cave, Cave B
Bobb, Israel M	Craig, Alexr 4
Bascomb, Robert	Cornelius, John
Bayfield, Chas	Campbell, Daniel
Bailly, Lisa	Coad, Richard
Buchanan, Jas	
Brown, John	Dirlam, James
Bissell, Nelson	Devoe, Geo
Bryant, Wm C	Denney, Wm
Boyd, Hugh	Duncan, Geo
Boyd, James	Dillon, Jas
Berdam, Saml E 2.	Ditz, Andw
Byrne, Michl W	Decker, Mr
	Downey, Wm
Cormack, John 2.	Dawson, John
Curry, E L	Davies, David
Cushing, George	Dempsey, John
Canniff Henry	Dalgetty, James
Crawford, Alexander	Eaxil, Paul
Coney, Albert	Eberwein, Herman
Chivers, Joseph	Emery, Peter
Caswell, A F	Eyclesheimer, Stephen C
Connell, John B	Evans, Ezra

## List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Emery, Thos	Hawke, Gabriel,
Egan, James	Higgins, Mr
	Hall, J W 2.
Fortescue, G E	Hallock, W C
Fallen, Thomas,	Hill, H M
Foshay, David O	Hoffman, H
Farley, Turner 3.	Haly, Patk
Fletcher, Chas	Haley, Dan M
Fulton, Jos B	Holmes, Saml R
Farrar, M C 2	Hackley, Simeon
Farewell, Chas	Hodsdon, Fred
Fernie, Wm 4	Hooker, Josiah
Fuhrer, Frank	Haviland, John
Flynn, R T	Hanningan, Thos
Fenton, R 2.	H. P. C.
Fletcher, D C 2,	Hunter, Anthony
Florance John A	Holland, Wm
Fraser, A D	Holm, Chas
Fontana, R	
Foster, Thos	Jones, John J 2
Filere, Mr	Jones, Jame 2
Fairchild, Jesse	Johnston, Jas
Fluker, John	Jackson, J. E
Forrest, Wm	Jepson, Charles 3.
Forrester, Thos H	Johnson, J S
Foulds, Geo	James, William
Fitzgerald, W T	Johnson, 'Angus
Fannin, John	Jackson, Duncan
	Johnson, John
Garden, Geo	Jackson, M L
Gerard, Jos	Jay, Dr
Gardner, J R	Julian, H B
Giltner, F	
Gordon, John	Kingston, Thomas
Graham Malcolm	Kyes, Saml
Gray, Alex	Kaye, Fredk
Guegon, P	Kelley, F W
Gale, Amanda	Kennedy, Jas M
Gray, Henry D	Kitchien, Isaac 2.
Graville, David	Kennedy, R J
Gould, Preley	Kinnear, David
Giltner, F	Kelleulin, Martin
Gibson, Peter 2.	Kerr, Jas
Galacar, Philips	Kirby, Saml W
Good, O C	Kemptle, John
Gordon, Alex	
Gray, Thos E, 2	Luse, Stephen
Goss, Richd	Leary, John
Gibbs, M	Lyons, John G
Gibson, John	Lowry, Alexander N
Gannon, Mrs	Lewis, Wm
Gladwin, Wm	Launty, Jacob
Girandon, Edouard	Laumont, Charles
	Lyne, Henry
Harvey, C F	Lubben, John
Hutchison, A F 2.	Larcomb, Joseph
Hartman John,	Lausing, Henry
Hamilton, Gavin 2.	Lepine, X I
Harrison, Aubrey, J	Lindsay, Arch 2
Hall, A S 2.	Lawler, Charles
Hutton, John B	Love, Thomas
Houghy, John	Livingstone, Dugald
Hancock, Daniel B	Lennen, Edwd.
Hay, Wm	Lefrancois, Onesim
Haseler, H K	Lewis, Mrs Mary
Hennis B L	Leaver, Thos
Hay, Alexr	Lippincot, W
Hunter, John	Laughton, Geo
Hawthorne, Mrs	
Hunter, Capt'n John	Mc Ewan, Walter
Heyward, Thos	Madden, John
Hilliard, W H	Millard, W S
	Mc Clue, Edwin M
	Martin, Joseph
	Miller, Dr
	Mc Fee, Chas
	Mc Afee, Allen
	Murphy, Pat
	Moore, Chas
	Mann, R R
	Mc Crady, E R
	Mc Carthy, H D
	Mc Millan, W F
	Mc Carty, Wm
	Martin, Walter S
	Mc Lean, Wm
	Mc Craigh,



## List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Mohr, John	Ninno, John
Mc Donald, Chas	Newbery, Fred
Mc Donald, Alexr 2.	Niel, Thos
Manson, John D 2.	Nollmans, Henry
Matheson, Hugh	
Muir, David	O'Brien, Michael
Moore, John	Oliver, Andrew
Mathis, D	O'Maley, Patrick
Mc Caid, S	O'Hara, Chas
Mc Gown, W	O'Connell, Richd
Milligan, David	Perkins, Hiram
Mc Dowell, John	Parker, Anthony
Meager, Jas	Pielte, Prosper J
Marks, W	Pearce, Saml
Malohi, W W	Prouty, N H
MacKenzie, Alexr G	Perham, A S 2.
Mildenshein, Otto	Pattullo, Thos R
Malley, Jas	Pearce, Henry
Mulkey, Geo C	Parsons, Chas M
Murston, John	Phillips, k
Moore, John 2.	Perry, Emerson W
Mc Sohen, H P	Purdy, David J
Monteiro, Joseph	Pattison, Eustace
Mc Lean, Wm	Perry, J L
Mc Queen, J B	Parker, Saml
Mc Farlane, Alexr	Pellant, Hyacinthe
Martin, Wm	Penwarden, Frank
Mc Caskill, Wm	Paove, Thos
Michael, Robert,	Presso, W G
Mc Feeily, Barnard	Prager, M
Moleno, Milaire	Prater, Chas L
Morris, H	Putnam, T D 2.
Morgan, D P	Pollock, John
Mc Donald Ronald	
Mc Millan, John	Rodgers, Wm
Mc Crim, Walter	Ramirez, Luis
Mc Connell, Archy	Raferty, Edwd
Mc Grah, Barnard	Rusk, Robt
Mc Gregor, R P 2.	Richee, Geo
Mc Causland O J	Richardson, Thos
Mann, A J	Richardson, Geo
Mc Curdy, Dr Saml	Read, John M
Miller James H	Ralph, Jas
Mallony, Jas	Roberts, Wm H
Mc Williams, Alexr	Rising, D B
McKenzie, Wm	Ring, Michael
Minson, Henry	Richards, Lewis L
	Robertson, John F
Nickolls, Sm 2.	Robertson, Mr
Nolan, Mary 3.	Robinson, Geo H
Newsom, D J	Roberts, John
Newsom, Thos	

New Westminster, May 19th 1863.

## List of Unclaimed Letters (Continued.)

Rochon, G	Tait, Thos
Roff, David	Tanner, Geo
Russell, Edwd	Tysan, Jas
Rese, Hugh	Taylor, D
Roahman, Willis	Tait, John R
Raffley, J B	Thompson, Jas
Read, Augustus	Thorne, Danl C 2.
Robb, R H	Titter, S T
Rhodes, Geo	Thompson, Mr
Reynolds, Geo 3	Terrill, N G
Smithwite, John	Trevorwud, Thos
Soulie, Leonie 2	
Sill, Joseph	Udy, Wm
Sawyer, Jonathan G	
Stone, Nathan F C	Volmar, Wm
Stinson, Roger	Vissick, Wm
Shampson, Wm 2	Van, Dine H L
Schwarz, Ems	Vautrin, Xavier
Smith, W K	Vansicklen, Thomas
Stromberg, Geo	Vass Geo
Sylve, Jean	Vyarboling, G
Stobo, Alexr	Volkman, Felix
Simpson, Robert B 2.	Vries, Henry De
Shaw, John	
Simmons, Wm	Wait, John
Shively, John	Wilcox, Jas
Scott, D	Worth Henry
Sevett, P W	Wright, W P
Segur, Geo	Woods, Geo
Shannon, Jeremiah	Williams, Thos
Stevens, Jas	Watt, John
Segur, Elizth	Williams, O W
Sanders, Mr	Wonnell, Mrs
Sherman, Wm E	Whitford, Amos T
Sterns, A J	Wells, Allen C
Sokolowski, David	Walsh, Jas
Smith, E	Walker, E
Stansbury, Chas	Walker, Robt W
Spilman, Abm	Williams, David
Swan, John A	Weir, John 2.
Strannelli, Pietro	Williams, Peter
Shelder, Saml	Wilcox, Jas
Stevenson, John 2.	Whyte, Joseph
Stoner, Wm	Whitner, H W
Sinclair, C D	Williams, George D
Smith, Stewart	Woodward, Fletcher.
	Williams, Thos II
Thompson, Jas J	Waynick, W W 2.
Thomas, R F	Williams, John
Turner, J J 2	Walton Wm.
Turnbull, Adam	Walker, Robt W

WARNER R. SPALDING,  
Postmaster General.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

ROYAL ENGINEER CAMP, NEW WESTMINSTER.

Abstract of results for the week ending Saturday, the 16th May., 1863.

Day of the week.	9.30 A.M.												3.30 P.M.												Weather.
	Barometer reduced to 32°	HYGROMETER.					WIND.	Force 0 to 12	Rain in previous 24 hours.	Ozone in previous 24 hours.	SELF REGISTER- ING THERMOM'S			Barometer reduced to 32°	HYGROMETER.					WIND.	Force 0 to 12 moon's age.				
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic force of vapour.	Humidity.					maximum in air.	minimum in air.	minimum on grass.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew point.	Elastic force of vapour.	Humidity.						
S	30.217	58.5	53.0	48.1	.336	.685	E.	1		7	59.0	35.0	30.0	30.218	60.2	51.0	43.6	.284	.544	S.	3	23 Fine.			
M	30.209	53.0	51.5	47.5	.329	.732	Calm.	0		5	66.0	41.5	38.0	30.194	65.0	52.0	44.2	.290	.471	S.	2	24 Fine.			
T	30.176	65.4	55.0	48.8	.345	.551	S.W.	2		6	66.0	38.5	33.0	30.076	71.0	57.2	50.3	.365	.481	S.W.	3	25 Fine.			
W	30.013	67.5	55.5	48.3	.339	.593	S.E.	1		4	76.4	41.0	34.0	29.937	73.0	59.0	52.0	.388	.479	S.W.	3	26 Fine.			
T	29.929	67.0	53.0	52.6	.397	.600	S.	1		4	77.8	42.5	36.0	29.845	76.5	61.0	53.3	.407	.447	S.	3	27 Fine.			
F	29.934	64.0	57.0	52.1	.330	.654	S.	1	.105	5	80.8	42.0	49.0	29.916	66.0	58.0	53.2	.405	.635	S.	2	28 Fine.			
S	29.951	57.4	52.3	47.7	.331	.702	E.	1		3	71.8	50.0	46.2	29.906	62.0	55.0	51.8	.385	.693	S.	2	29 Dull.			

NOTE.—The cistern of the Barometer is 46 feet above the level of the sea.

The low flood the Tide ceased to stem the downward current of the Fraser River on the 4th. Lightning and rain during the night of the 14th.

Observations taken by  
J. COSSAR, Lance Corporal, R. E.

R. M. PARSONS, Captain, R. E.



## Proclamations.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.



## PROCLAMATION.

No. 2. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas by a Proclamation duly made and issued under the Great Seal of the Colony of British Columbia, and dated on, or about, the 18th day of March 1861, certain remissions in the purchase money of Country Lands in the said Colony purchased for actual settlement, were granted to certain Officers of Her Majesty's Royal Army and Navy in certain cases;

And whereas such remissions were originally calculated upon the basis of the price of such Country Lands being one pound sterling per acre;

And whereas the price of such Country Lands has been reduced to four shillings and two pence per acre;

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the said Proclamation, and to provide that the remissions aforesaid should be reduced proportionately with the said reduction in the price of Country Land, and free grants of lands substituted for remissions in money;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

#### *Repeals former Act.*

I. The said Proclamation of the 18th day of March, 1861, shall be and is hereby repealed, as and from the 1st day of January A. D. 1863.

#### *Saving existing rights, with option of making use of the new Act.*

II. Every Officer who has actually settled upon Country Lands in the said Colony, under the said Proclamation, and has been duly complying with the requirements thereof, may complete his Title to such lands under such Proclamation; or, by a Notice in writing under his hand, addressed and delivered to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Colony, may obtain Title to such Lands under this Proclamation, upon such terms as the said Chief Commissioner shall by any Certificate in writing under his hand in that behalf prescribe.

#### *What Officers may take Free Grants of Land.*

III. From and after the date hereof, Military and Naval Officers in Her Majesty's Service of the Rank hereinafter specified, or of the ranks respectively relative thereto, who shall, with the view of actually settling

and residing thereon, take up any unoccupied and unsurveyed Country Land in British Columbia, shall subject as hereinafter is mentioned, and upon the production of the Certificate hereinafter also mentioned, be entitled without pay, to free grants of such Land in the amounts and in manner following, that is to say:

	Acres.			
Field Officers of 25 years service, in the whole	...	...	...	600
Do. do. 20 do. do. do...	...	...	...	500
Do. do. 15 do. do. do...	...	...	...	400
Captains of 20 do. and upwards in the whole...	...	...	...	400
Captains of 15 years service or less, in the whole	...	...	...	300
Subalterns of 20 do. and upwards, do. ...	...	...	...	300
Do. 7 do. do. do. ...	...	...	...	200

*Certificate of Rank, Service, &c. necessary: Officer must be on full or staff pay or have resigned with purpose of settling.*

IV. Every person desiring to take advantage of the privileges accorded by this Act shall before obtaining any of the same, produce to, and leave with, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia, a Certificate from the General Commanding in Chief in England, or from the Office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shewing that the settlement of the said person in a British Colony has been duly sanctioned, and shewing also the rank and length of service of such person, but nothing herein contained shall entitle any person to any of the Grants aforesaid, except such person shall at the time of actually settling or residing upon, and recording such Country Lands, be either on half pay or full pay; unless the person settling shall have quitted the service for the purpose of settling in a British Colony.

*Such proposing settler shall obtain a statement of date of retirement.*

V. Every person who shall have so quitted the service for the purpose of settling as aforesaid, shall before being entitled to the privileges afforded by this Act, obtain a statement by the proper authority, to be made in one of the Offices aforesaid, and upon his Certificate aforesaid, of the date of his retirement from the Army or Navy, for the purpose aforesaid.

#### *Presentation of Certificate.*

VI. Every Officer who shall have conformed to the Regulations aforesaid, shall present his Certificate to the Governor for the time being aforesaid, within one year from the date of his retirement aforesaid; and in default thereof shall cease to be entitled to any of the privileges afforded by this Act.

#### *Governor's Certificate of bona fide settlement necessary.*

VII. Provided always, that every person availing himself of the privileges of this Act, shall not be entitled to a Grant of the Land sought to be acquired under this Act, until he shall have obtained from the Governor for the time being of British Columbia, a Certificate that he has been a *bona fide* settler in British Columbia for the space of two years actually resident on the lands sought to be acquired.

#### *Location Ticket.*

VIII. Provided, that until such person shall have obtained a Grant as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to a Location Ticket, to be issued to him by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia.

#### *Limited time for demand of Grant.*

IX. Provided, that unless the person holding such Location Ticket shall obtain a Grant of the Land in respect of which such Location Ticket shall have been granted within twelve months from the expiration of the said term of two years, the Land, in respect of



which such Location Ticket shall have been granted, shall absolutely revert to the Crown, and be capable of being sold, pre-empted, or granted, *de novo*.

*Specification of limits.*

X. Provided, that no Location Ticket shall be granted, or free grant made, unless the particular land to be included therein, shall have been claimed specifically within two years from the date of such Certificate from the Offices aforesaid.

*No transfer until Grant.*

XI. Provided that, the Land in respect of which such free grant shall have been sought, shall not be transferable, until a Grant thereof as aforesaid, shall have been made thereof.

*Transmission of privileges on death of claimant.*

XII. Provided that the Governor for the time being of British Columbia may, in case of the death of the person entitled to the privileges aforesaid, before a Grant of the Land aforesaid, by any writing under his hand confer the benefit of the privileges aforesaid, to such child or children, or other relative of the person entitled to such remission, as he may think proper.

*But upon same condition.*

XIII. Provided, that such child or children, or other relative, shall enjoy the right to such privileges to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as the person dying would have done had he lived.

*Reserves, Public rights of way, &c.*

XIV. Provided, that every Location Ticket and Grant as aforesaid, shall provide for the usual reservation of all public rights.

*Confines Free Grants to Country Lands.*

XV. Provided that, no free grant of Town or Suburban Lots or Lands in the Colony, shall be made under this Act.

*Record of limits and particulars of Land.*

XVI. Provided also that every person, entitled to avail himself of the privileges of this Act, shall enter into possession and residence upon, and stake out, and record with the nearest Magistrate, the boundaries, plan, position, and particulars of the land in respect of which he seeks to obtain a free grant, in the same manner as the Record of a Pre-emption claim under the Registry law in that behalf, or as near thereto as may be. All lands, of which grants shall be claimed under this Act, shall be taken in one block and not otherwise.

*Short Title.*

XVII. This Act may be cited as the "Military and Naval Settlers' Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



PROCLAMATION.

No. 3. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is of great importance in lessening the freight of goods to the interior to proceed with the construction of the great routes of communication through the country, and provide funds for carrying on the same successfully, by further Tolls on the routes to be benefitted by such reproductive expenditure.

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

*Creates additional toll of 1s. 0½d. for every 50lbs. weight of goods going by either of the river routes.*

I. There shall be levied and paid as and from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, unto and to the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in addition to the duties already leviable under the "Roads Toll Act, 1860," the further sum of one shilling and one halfpenny for every fifty pounds weight avoirdupois of goods, and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity than fifty pounds weight of goods, taken or carried as in the "Roads Toll Act, 1860," is more particularly mentioned, and leviable by the same persons, with, under and subject to the same penalties, and otherwise in all respects as duties under the said "Roads Toll Act, 1860."

*Short Title.*

II. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Roads Toll Extension Act, 1863."

Issued under the Public Seal of the Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.



## PROCLAMATION.

No. 4. A. D. 1863.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances, for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is expedient better to define the rights of registered Free Miners in their claims;

It is hereby declared, enacted, and proclaimed:

*Repeals Clause 7 of Gold Fields Act, 1859.*

1. That Clause 7 of the Gold Fields Act, 1859, is hereby repealed.

*Definition of a Miners' Right in a Claim.*

2. Every free miner shall, save as against Her Majesty, have, during the continuance of his certificate, the exclusive right to take the gold and auriferous soil upon or within the claim for the time being duly held registered and *bona fide* not colourably worked by him and the exclusive right of entry on the claim for the purpose of working or carrying away such gold or auriferous soil, or any part thereof. And also as far as may be necessary for the convenient and minerlike working and security of his flumes and property of every description, and for a residence—but he shall have no surface rights therein for any other purpose, save as next hereinafter mentioned, unless specially granted.

*One record covers not only the Claim but a fair share of the necessary Water to work it.*

3. In addition to the above rights, every registered free miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water flowing naturally through or past his claim as shall in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof.

*Exclusive water privileges; preliminary notice.*

4. Where application is intended to be made for the exclusive grant of any surplus water to be taken from any creek or other locality, every such applicant shall in addition to the existing requirements affix a written notice of all the particulars of his application upon some conspicuous part of the premises to be affected by the proposed grant, for not less than 5 days before recording the same.

*Power to Gold Commissioner to modify Grant.*

5. The Gold Commissioner, upon protest being entered or for reasonable cause, shall have power to refuse or

modify such application or grant either partially or entirely, as to him shall seem just and reasonable.

*Saving of future Miners' Rights to Water.*

6. Every exclusive grant of a ditch or water privilege in occupied or unoccupied creeks shall be subject to the rights of such registered free miners as shall then be working or shall thereafter work in the locality from which it is proposed to take such water.

*Gold Fields Act penalties recoverable by distress.*

7. Whereas it is expedient to confer additional power for enforcing penalties recoverable for infraction of The Gold Laws under Section 40 of the Gold Fields Act, 1859.

It is hereby enacted that such penalties may if deemed proper, be ordered to be recovered by sale and distress to be levied forthwith or at any convenient interval after conviction and nonpayment within so many hours, or such longer time as shall be allowed by distress and sale of any claim or ditch or water privilege, or of any interest therein respectively, or of any personal property of the person on whom such penalty may have been imposed.

*Certified copy of any Gold record to be evidence.*

8. Every copy of or extract from any record or register under or by virtue of this Act or the Gold Fields Act, 1859, or any other Act which shall be made in relation to gold mines or gold fields, or any of the Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof respectively required to be kept by any Gold Commissioner and certified to be a true copy or extract under the hand of the Gold Commissioner or other person entrusted to take and keep such record or register, shall in the absence of the original register be receivable in any judicial proceeding as evidence of the matters and things therein appearing.

*Fees on Recording claims.*

9. So much of Section 6 of the Gold Fields Act, 1859, as imposes a fee of 4s. on the Registration or Re-registration of Claims shall be and is hereby repealed.

In lieu thereof it is hereby enacted and declared, that there shall be paid to the Gold Commissioner for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the following fees: That is to say;

Upon every Registration or Re-registration }  
or Record of any Claim..... } 10s. 3d.

And no person not being a free miner, shall be entitled to record a claim or any interest therein.

*Gold Commissioner may enlarge Ditches.*

10. The Gold Commissioner shall have power, whenever he may deem advisable, to order the enlargement or alteration of any ditch or ditches, and to fix what (if any) compensation shall be paid by the parties to be benefitted by such alteration or enlargement.

*Mining Surveyor.*

11. In case of dispute as to boundary or measurements, the Gold Commissioner shall have power to employ a surveyor to fix and mark the same, and to cause the reasonable expense thereof to be paid by or between such of the parties interested in the question at issue as he shall deem fair and just.

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 25th day of March, A. D., 1863, and in the Twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

By His Excellency's command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.



## PROCLAMATION.

No. 9. A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

**W**HEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the same;

And whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws affecting the settlement of unsurveyed Crown Lands in British Columbia;

Now, therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

*Repeal of former Proclamations.*

I. The Proclamation issued by me, under the Public Seal of the said Colony, dated the 4th day of January, 1860, and the Pre-emption Amendment Act 1861, end the Pre-emption Purchase Act, 1861, are hereby repealed.

*Purchasers since the 20th June to hold on the ordinary terms of Pre-emption.*

II. All purchasers of unsurveyed land in British Columbia, who shall have made their purchases subsequently to the 20th day of June, 1861, and previously to the 27th day of August, 1861, shall hold the land purchased under precisely the same terms and conditions of occupation and improvement as are mentioned in the said Proclamation of the 4th day of January, 1860, with regard to lands pre-empted without purchase.

*British subjects, and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance, may acquire the right to hold land, and to purchase the same when surveyed, on certain conditions.*

III. That from and after the date hereof, British subjects and aliens who shall take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, may acquire the right to hold and purchase in fee simple, unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved Crown Lands in British Columbia, not being the site of an existent or proposed Town, or auriferous land available for mining purposes, or an Indian Reserve or Settlement, under the following conditions:

*The settler shall enter into possession and record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres.*

IV. The person desiring to acquire any particular plot of land of the character aforesaid shall enter into possession thereof, and shall record his claim to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres thereof, with the Magistrate residing nearest thereto; paying to the said Magistrate the sum of eight shillings for recording such claim.

*A holder of land may acquire additional land contiguous to the 160 acres, by paying an instalment of the purchase money.*

V. Any person in possession of 160 acres of land as aforesaid, may acquire the right to hold and purchase any further tract of unsurveyed and unoccupied land aforesaid, over and above the quantity of 160 acres aforesaid, and contiguous thereto, upon payment to the nearest Magistrate of the sum of 2s. 1d. per acre for the same, as and by way of instalment of the purchase money to be ultimately paid to the Government upon the survey of the same land.

*Proposing purchaser shall hold and record.*

VI. Any person so paying such deposit shall enter into possession and record his claim to such last mentioned tract of land, in manner hereinbefore prescribed.

*Description of the land, how to be stated.*

VII. The claimant shall in all cases give the best possible description of the land to the Magistrate with whom his claim is recorded, together with a rough plan thereof, and identify the plot in question by placing at the corners of the land four posts, and by stating in his description any other land marks of a noticeable character.

*Rectangular shape, or as nearly as possible proportion of the lines.*

VIII. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Proclamation, shall, save as hereinafter mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

*Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.*

IX. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Proclamation.

*Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.*

X. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by a claim, the line of such claim may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent claim.

*Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.*

XI. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form, or disproportion in length, of any of the sides.

*Boundaries to run as nearly as possible according to the points of the compass.*

XII. The boundaries shall run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass.

*Purchase on survey.*

XIII. When the Government Survey shall extend to the land claimed, the claimant who has recorded his claim as aforesaid, or his heirs or devisees, or in the case of the grant of a certificate of improvement hereinafter mentioned, the assigns of such claimant shall, if he or they shall have been in continuous occupation of the same land from the date of the record aforesaid, be entitled to purchase the land so acquired, or in respect of which such deposit shall have been paid



as aforesaid, at such rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of 4s. 2d. per acre.

*Certificate of improvement to be issued when improvements have been made to the extent of 10s. per acre.*

XIV. When the claimant, his heirs or devisees, shall prove to the nearest Magistrate by the evidence of himself and of third parties, that he or they has or have continued in permanent occupation of the claim from the date of record, and has or have made permanent improvements thereon to the value of 10s. per acre, the said Magistrate shall grant to the said claimant, his heirs or devisees, a certificate of improvement in the Form marked A, in the Schedule hereto.

*When Certificate of improvement has been issued the holder may sell or deal with the land.*

XV. Upon the grant of the certificate of improvement aforesaid, the person to whom the same is issued may, subject to any unpaid instalments, sell, mortgage, or lease the land in respect of which such certificate has been issued; but no interest in any plot of land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, shall, before payment of the purchase money, be capable of passing to a purchaser, unless the vendor shall have obtained such certificate of improvement as aforesaid.

*Conveyance on payment of the purchase money.*

XVI. Upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance of the land purchased shall be executed in favour of the purchaser, reserving the precious minerals with a right to enter and work the same in favour of the Crown, its Assignees and Licensees.

*Compensation to owner whose land may be taken or injured in certain cases.*

XVII. In the event of the Crown, its Assignees or Licensees, availing itself or themselves of the privileges (other than the taking of land required for roads) mentioned in clauses 25 and 26, a reasonable compensation for the land taken, wasted, or damaged shall be paid to the person whose land shall be taken, wasted or damaged as aforesaid, and in case of dispute the same shall be settled by a jury of six men, to be summoned by the nearest Magistrate.

*Priority of title.*

XVIII. Priority of title shall be obtained by the person who, being in possession, shall first record his claim in manner aforesaid.

*Cancellation of claim on permanent cessation of occupation.*

XIX. Whenever any person shall permanently cease to occupy land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, the Magistrate resident nearest to the land in question may, in a summary way, on being satisfied of such permanent cessation, cancel the claim of the person so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and record the claim thereto of any other person satisfying the requisitions aforesaid.

*Deposits and improvements forfeited on cancellation.*

XX. All deposits paid in respect of such forfeited claims, and all improvements, buildings and erections thereon shall, (subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned,) on such cancellation, be absolutely forfeited; and such claims, improvements, building and erections shall, subject to the appeal hereinafter mentioned, be open to settlement by any other person.

*Appeal.*

XXI. The decision of the Magistrate may be appealed by either party to the decision of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

*Security on Appeal.*

XXII. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be hereafter pointed out by the Rules or Orders hereinafter directed to be published.

*Procedure.*

XXIII. The procedure before the Magistrate and Judge respectively, shall be according to such Rules and Orders as shall be published by such Judge with the approbation of the Governor for the time being of British Columbia.

*Ejectment or trespass by holder.*

XXIV. Whenever a person in occupation at the time of record aforesaid, shall have recorded as aforesaid, and he, his heirs, or (in the case of a certificate of improvement) his assigns, shall have continued in permanent occupation of the same land since the date of such record, he or they may, save as hereinbefore mentioned, bring ejectment, or trespass, against any intruder upon the same land, to the same extent as if he or they were seized of the legal estate in possession in the same land.

*Saving of right to search and get gold in favor of free miners.*

XXV. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving a right to any claimant to exclude free miners from searching for any of the precious minerals or working the same, upon the conditions aforesaid.

*Power to Government to re-take land for public purposes.*

XXVI. The Government shall notwithstanding any claim, record, or conveyance aforesaid, be entitled to enter and take such portion of the land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, as may be required for roads, or other public purposes.

*Water for mining purposes may be taken.*

XXVII. Water privileges and the right of carrying water for mining purposes, may, notwithstanding any claim recorded, be claimed and taken upon, under or over the said land so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by free miners requiring the same, and obtaining a grant, or license from the Gold Commissioner, and paying a compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege or carriage of water, to be ascertained in case of dispute in manner aforesaid.

*If new claim taken up the old one is lost.*

XXVIII. If any person, being already registered as a claimant, register a claim to any other land not being contiguous thereto, the land so previously claimed shall, *ipso facto* be forfeited, and shall, with all improvements made thereon, be open to settlement by any other person.

*Arbitrament of Magistrate.*

XXIX. In case any dispute shall arise between persons with regard to any land so acquired as aforesaid, any one of the parties in difference may, before ejectment or action of trespass brought, refer the question in difference to the nearest Magistrate, who is hereby authorized to proceed in a summary way to restore the possession of any land in dispute to the person whom he shall deem entitled to the same, and to abate all intrusions, and award and levy such costs and damages as he may think fit.

*Short Title.*

XXX. This Proclamation may be cited as the "Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 27th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred



and Sixty One, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

#### SCHEDULE A,

I hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has satisfied me by evidence of (naming the witnesses, and detailing any other evidence upon which the Magistrate has come to his judgment) that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ has made improvements to the extent of 10s. an acre on acres of land, situated at \_\_\_\_\_

Signed,  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia.

Proclamation having the force of Law in Her Majesty's Colony of British Columbia.

**W**HEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said Colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony to make laws, institutions, and ordinances for the peace, order and good Government of the same;

And whereas, it is expedient to afford to aliens desirous of becoming naturalized British subjects, facilities for so doing, and also to afford greater security and facility in the possession and transferring of land, and for quieting of titles transmitted in part or in whole through aliens;

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows:

1. Every alien now residing, or who may hereafter come to reside in the said Colony with intent to settle therein, and who shall have actually resided therein, or in the adjacent Colony of Vancouver Island, or partly in the one Colony and partly in the other, for a continuous period of three years, without having been, during any portion of that time, a stated resident in any foreign country out of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be entitled to procure himself to be naturalized in manner hereinafter described.

2. Every alien desirous of becoming so naturalized, shall procure a declaration of residence and character, to be made and subscribed by some British subject in the form marked A, in the schedule hereto.

Such alien shall, in the next place, make and subscribe a declaration of residence in the form marked B, in the said schedule hereto, and shall also take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and Her Successors, in the form marked C, in the said schedule.

3. Every such declaration and oath may be taken, made and subscribed before any Justice of the Peace, acting in any part of the Colony of British Columbia, or before any person appointed by Her Majesty to be a Judge in British Columbia. Every such declaration and oath shall be forthwith delivered to such alien, with the certificate at the foot thereof, signed by such Justice of the Peace, or by the Registrar of the said Judge, stating the compliance on the part of the said alien with the regulations hereinbefore contained.

4. It shall be lawful for the said alien to present all the said documents, properly subscribed and filled up as aforesaid, in open Court, on the first day of any Assizes or general sittings of the Court of British Columbia, in any place in the said Colony. And all such documents shall be then read aloud in open Court, and it shall be lawful for the said Court, on the last day of the said Assizes or general sittings, to order all the said documents and proceedings to be entered as of record in the said Court. And thereupon such alien shall be admitted and deemed, while within the said Colony of British Columbia, to be thenceforth a British subject to all intents and purposes whatever, and to hold, enjoy and transmit all property, rights and capacities, in the same manner as if born within Her Majesty's dominions.

5. Any woman (not a British subject previously to her marriage) married to a British subject, whether by birth or naturalization, shall be deemed to be a British subject, naturalized as from the date of her marriage, or of her husband's naturalization, whichever event shall last happen.

6. The declarations hereinbefore referred to (the forms whereof are set forth in the schedule hereunto) shall be deemed to be made in accordance with the Act 5 and 6. Wm. IV, c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths; and any wilful false statement made therein shall be deemed perjury, and shall expose every person making such false statement, or procuring the same to be made, to all the penalties of perjury. And, in addition to all such penalties, it shall be lawful for the said Court, on motion by the prosecutor, on any trial for perjury or subornation of perjury in respect of any such declaration, to declare null and void the naturalization based upon such false declaration; and thereupon all such steps shall be taken as shall be thought fitting by the said Court. Provided nevertheless, that nothing shall affect the rights of any other person, derived under the person whose naturalization is so annulled, unless such other person shall have been cognizant of the perjury at the time of acquiring the right.



7. There shall be paid to the Justice of the Peace before whom such declarations and oath as aforesaid shall be taken and subscribed, the sum of four shillings and no more for each such declaration and for such oath respectively; and by the Registrar of the said Court for reading and recording the said certificate and documents, the sum of six shillings and no more; and for every copy of such documents the same amount as for an office copy of any judgment of the said Court. And all such fees shall be applied as any other fees payable to Justices and Registrars are applicable by law or custom.

8. Every alien shall have the same capacity to take, hold, enjoy, recover, convey and transmit title to lands and real estate of every description, in this Colony, as if he were, at the time of the passing of this Act, a natural born British subject; and no person shall be disturbed in the possession or precluded from the recovery of any lands or real estate in this Colony by reason only that some person from or through whom he may derive his title was an alien.

9. This Act may be referred to in all legal proceedings as the "Aliens' Act, 1859."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony, at Victoria, this 14th day of May, 1859, in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign, by me,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,  
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

#### THE SCHEDULE BEFORE REFERRED TO.

##### FORM A.

I, M. N. of——do solemnly declare that I am a naturalized British subject (or British born subject as the case may be) and that I have known A. B. of——a Prussian subject (or as the case may be) ever since——and that the said A. B. has resided within the Colony of——for a period of [three years or upwards] that he is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge no reason why to the said A. B. there should not be granted all the right and capacities of a natural born British subject, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in compliance with the provisions of the statute made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the late King William IV., intituled an Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

M. N.

Declared and subscribed by the said M. N., before me, in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, and of the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859. And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in such Proclamation, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

J. P. for British Columbia, residing at——this——day of——186 .

##### FORM B.

I, A. B. do solemnly declare that I have resided three years in this Colony (or in this Colony and the adjacent Colony of Vancouver Island, as the case may be) with intent to settle in this Colony, and without having been during that time a stated resident in any foreign country. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in compliance with the provisions of the statute made and passed in the session of Parliament, held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of the late King William IV., intituled an Act for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

(Signed)

A. B.

Declared and subscribed before me, in pursuance of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62, and of the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859. And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in such Proclamation, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

J. P. for British Columbia, residing at——this——day of——186 .

##### FORM C.

##### OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dependencies and colonies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, which shall be made against Her Person, Crown, or Dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against Her or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act intituled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown" and "better securing the Rights and Liberties of the subject," is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants, hereby renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of the said Realm and its dependencies and colonies as aforesaid, and I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within the same or any other part thereof. And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God.

(Signed)

A. B.

Sworn and subscribed by the said A. B., before me, this——day of——186 . And I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said A. B. has complied with the requisite formalities specified in the Proclamation of the 14th day of May, 1859, entitling him to be naturalized as a British subject, and I know of no reason why he should not be so naturalized.

(Signed)

J. P.

Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, residing at——this——day of——186 .



## Reports.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### WILLIAMS LAKE AND CARIBOO.

TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT ON PORTIONS OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE AND CARIBOO DISTRICTS, AND ON THE FRASER RIVER, FROM FORT ALEXANDER TO FORT GEORGE. BY LIEUTENANT H. SPENCER PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS. (Concluded.)

Between the 53rd and 54th parallels of latitude, there are two serious obstacles to the navigation of the Fraser, viz: the Grand Rapid and the Isle de Pierre Rapid, respectively 24 and 82 miles above the mouth of the Quesnel.

At the former, the river, contracted to about 100 yards in width, roars for a quarter of a mile through a narrow, rocky chasm, over-hung by cliffs of ferruginous clay-slate; a portion of the channel is obstructed by numerous large rocks, one of which, near the lower end of the rapid, is conspicuously dangerous.

The second obstruction, the Isle de Pierre Rapid, owes its name to an archipelago of small, rocky islets which stud the stream, here about a quarter of a mile in breadth. These islets rise abruptly from the water's edge, some in isolated spires and columns, others in rugged, massive blocks, crowned with timber and presenting perpendicular cliffs 40 or 50 feet in height. Through the deep, winding chasms, and over the shallow, rocky ledges of this archipelago, in all about three quarters of a mile long, the waters of the Fraser rush with fierce velocity, and form perilous eddies and whirlpools in abundance.

The positions and characters of the dangers in a rapid vary so at different stages of a river, that it is useless to suggest, or to speculate upon the merits of, any especial design for overcoming obstructions, without having previously observed the condition of the channel at all seasons. I can imagine that it will be just possible—by blasting, building tow-paths, &c.—so to improve the Fraser at these two rapids that powerful steamers may be able to pass up them, but the downward passage must, in my opinion, be, under any circumstances, fraught with imminent danger. In other respects, the Fraser, as far as Fort George, presents no material impediments to continuous navigation by powerful light-draught vessels, at the seasons when the stream is free from ice. Large, isolated rocks are here and there seen, and the water rushes in places, with heightened velocity, over shallow, gravelly bars, but the rocks may be avoided, and the great volume of the river ensures at least one channel deep enough for small, flat-bottomed steamers.

Between Alexander and the Grand Rapid the Fraser winds very much, and the remarkable double bend at Kokope, where after seven miles' paddling, the traveller is less than a mile and a half in a direct line from the point he left, is the most extraordinary feature of its course. The banks are here and there crumbling cliffs of sand and sandstone, of as much as 300 feet in height, which frequently slide away from the mainland in immense masses, and obstruct and alter the channel of the river. The cliffs assume numberless fantastic shapes, of which the most remarkable are sharp-pointed pinnacles, left standing in isolated positions by the disintegration of neighbouring masses. High up above the river, on the faces of the steep cliffs, as many as two or three hundred of these *quasi* minarets, some with but one spire, others with two or even three, may sometimes be counted in a single cluster, stained with every variety of red and ochre tints, and contrasting prettily with the dark green of

the forests above which they rise. Many-coloured strata of clays and clay-slates occasionally crop out on the river banks, and a large stratum of lignite, of some small value as fuel, is to be seen on the left shore just above the head of Diamond Island. From Alexander to the Grand Rapid the rate of the current may be said to vary, at seasons and in places, from four to seven miles an hour, the portion of the stream above the Quesnel being swifter than that below. The river, with its *sleughs*, varies from 400 to 1000 yards in width, sometimes running in a deep, regular channel, at others spreading out over numerous shallow bars, and amongst archipelagos of cotton-wood islands. Bench-lands and bunch-grass disappear altogether above the Narcoslee, and give way to an undulating forest country, and, north of the Quesnel, the uniform outlines of the table-lands are missed, and the valley is bounded by irregular and widely-separated ranges of hills.

Above the Grand Rapid, material changes in the character of the Fraser are visible; its current becomes less swift, its course straighter, and its waters less widely distributed than before; dense, green forests shade its banks, the valley contracts in breadth, and low, unbroken chains of hills rise gently from either margin of the stream. Eighteen miles above the rapid, the mouth of West river, a tributary, some 80 miles in length, which drains part of the great western plateau, is passed. Abrupt mountain masses of about 1200 feet in height mark its confluence with the Fraser; these soon die away, and from thence to Fort George an extensive, rolling, forest country is traversed, through which the river winds in a slight depression, scarcely, in this colony of mountains, deserving the name of a valley. Two streams, each about 30 yards in width, enter the Fraser from the east between the Grand and the Isle de Pierre Rapids. The mouth of one is forty, of the other fifty-five miles above the former. These may be reasonably taken to be Willow river and Sugar creek, streams which have been already mentioned in the remarks on Cariboo; the supposition that they are so is strengthened on observing the general north-westerly courses of the other large eastern tributaries in these latitude.

At length, 136 miles from Alexander, Fort George, a dreary Hudson Bay Company's trading-post, infested with dogs and Carrier Indians, is reached. The Fort stands on the right bank of the stream, on a sandy eminence surrounded by large, swampy flats containing groves of cotton-wood and small lakes. Half a mile further up, the Fraser divides into its two principal branches, the eastern or main branch, taking its source amongst the snows of the Rocky Mountains, the other branch, the Stuart river, draining a large tract of country to the northwest. At their confluence these streams appear to be about equal in volume. Unlike the main branch, the Stuart passes on its course through many large lakes, and deposits in them most of the alluvium with which its waters are charged, arriving at the Fraser in an almost clear state. The temperature of the Stuart, on the 29th of September last, was 49° 90 Fahrenheit—of the Fraser 44° 20, the thermometer in the air standing at 45° 50. The canoe journey up was performed by poling along the shores, and occupied 56 hours, travelling time. The descent, in the strength of the current, was accomplished in 17 hours.

Fine gold is found on the "bars" of the Fraser all the way up and small encampments of Chinese miners were frequently passed; whites keep Cariboo to themselves, and leave to the Chinamen an undisturbed monopoly of the poorer gold deposits on the Fraser, and its tributaries, the Quesnel and Swift rivers.

We learn now that diggings of almost fabulous richness have been struck on Peace river, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, a little below the junction of its



north and south branches. They are at present reached by the Hudson Bay Company's route, which, leaving Fort George, passes 120 miles up the Stuart to Fort James; thence by an easy "portage" of 90 miles to the head waters of the Peace river, and 130 miles down its stream to the mines.

Thus the gold has been traced to the far off confines of British Columbia. It has been shewn here that most of the Fraser from Soda Creek to Fort George is easily navigable, and the accounts of travellers assign to the Stuart and Peace rivers equal, if not greater, facilities for navigation between the rapids by which, at widely-separated points, their evenness is broken. The remoteness of the new mines, and the difficulty of reaching them, scarcely warrant an expectation of an immediate "rush" thither; but those who take an interest in the future of this country must look forward with pleasure to the time when this northern region shall become subdued to the requirements of civilization, when the large and distant inland streams shall be navigated by steamers in long, if not in unbroken, lines, and the merits of extensive, and at present comparatively unknown, districts be laid open to appreciation by the colonists.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
HENRY SPENCER PALMER,  
Lieut., Royal Engineers.

TABLE I.

SHewing THE APPROXIMATE ASTRONOMICAL POSITIONS  
OF SOME PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ASTRONOMICAL STATION.	MEAN LATITUDE NORTH.	APPROXIMATE LONGITUDE WEST.
<b>WILLIAMS LAKE DISTRICT.</b>		
Encampment at		
Bridge Creek house .....	51°39'02"	121°24'58"
West end of Lake La Hache, (Captain Parsons, R. E.)..	51 51 50	121 44 10
Crossing of Deep creek, (S.)	52 00 40	121 57 09
Court-house, Williams Lake	52 09 24	122 13 32
Crossing of first stream south of Soda Creek .....	52 19 24	122 17 04
Crossing of creek, 8 miles below Alexander.....	52 28 17	122 23 24
Fort Alexander .....	52 33 40	122 26 56
Phillips' farm, Round Prairie	52 47 57	122 23 49
Mouth of Quesnel river, up- per ferry, (Cock's house)	53 00 17	122 27 06
Mouth of Quesnel river, low- er ferry, (Danielson's ho.)	52 58 15	122 26 52
Cameron's farm, 12 miles from Cottonwood .....	53 01 38	122 14 28
Beaver Lake, Sellers' hotel	52 29 19	121 55 04
Forks of Quesnel river, cen- tre of settlement .....	52 39 42	121 42 52
<b>CARIBOO DISTRICT.</b>		
Cottonwood settlement .....	53 00 33	122 05 07
House at Beaver Pass, Light- ning creek .....	53 03 58	121 52 49
Court-house, Van Winkle settlement.....	53 01 31	121 44 42
Court-house, Richfield do...	53 03 09	121 33 55
Marmot Lake.....	53 00 25	121 35 33
Antler Creek settlement .....	52 58 44	121 26 22
House (Leon's) on Snowshoe mountain .....	52 55 00	121 27 22
Keithley Creek settlement...	52 45 21	121 28 32
Mouth of Swift river .....	53 07 39	122 28 34
Fort George .....	53 53 29	122 45 01

H. S. P.

TABLE II.

SHewing THE APPROXIMATE ALTITUDES ABOVE THE SEA  
OF SOME PLACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

STATION.	APPROXIMATE HEIGHT IN FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
<b>CENTRAL DISTRICTS.</b>	
Boston Bar settlement .....	472
Court-house at Lytton .....	780
Thompson river, at mouth of Nicola river	788
The Lakes, Venables' .....	2170
Ashcroft farm, Cornwall's .....	1508
Bonaparte river, at mouth of Maiden creek	1905
Summit altitude of trail from Green Lake to Bridge Creek.....	3660
Bridge Creek house, (Capt. Parsons, R.E.)	3086
Lake La Hache, (do do do.)	2488
Deep Creek, (south) at the crossing.....	2253
Court-house, Williams Lake.....	2135
The Springs farm .....	1850
Soda Creek crossing.....	1690
Mud Lake .....	2075
Fort Alexander, Fraser level .....	1420
Summit altitude of trail from Mud Lake to Beaver Lake .....	3300
Beaver Lake, Sellers' hotel .....	2110
The "Green Timber," south limit .....	2880
Little Lake house .....	2535
Summit of trail thence to Quesnel-forks ..	3375
Quesnel City .....	1958
Mitchell's bridge, north branch of Ques- nel river .....	2120
<b>CARIBOO DISTRICT.</b>	
Cariboo Lake.....	2566
Snowshoe Creek, Leon's house .....	4920
Snowshoe Peak .....	6130
Snowshoe Mountain, Leon's house .....	5844
Antler Creek settlement .....	4010
Milk farm, Malony's.....	4490
Summit of trail over Mount Agnes to Lightning Creek .....	5850
Marmot Peak .....	6310
Marmot Lake .....	5540
Richfield Court-house.....	4216
Van Winkle Court-house.....	3654
Cottonwood .....	2530
Fraser river, at mouth of Quesnel river...	1490
" mouth of Swift river .....	1530
" Fort George.....	1690

H. S. P.

TABLE III.

SHewing THE ESTIMATED DISTANCES BY THE EXISTING  
MAIN ROUTES BETWEEN VARIOUS PLACES  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	MILES.
From the foot of Lake La Hache to the head of Williams Lake,.....	25
<b>EASTERN ROUTE.</b>	
From the head of Williams Lake to Round Tent Lake,.....	32
From Round Tent Lake to Beaver Lake,.....	8
" Beaver Lake to Little Lake,.....	16
" Little Lake to Quesnel forks,.....	7
" Quesnel forks to Mitchell's bridge,.....	7
" Mitchell's bridge to Keithley,.....	12
" Keithley to Antler,.....	21
" Antler to Richfield,.....	10

—113



## WESTERN ROUTE.

From the head of Williams Lake to the Court-house,.....	9
From the Court-house to Mud Lake,.....	20
“ Mud Lake to Alexander,.....	17
“ Alexander to the Round Prairie,.....	19
“ the Round Prairie to the mouth of Quesnel river,.....	16
From the mouth of Quesnel river to Cottonwood,.....	27
“ Cottonwood to Van Winkle,.....	25
“ Van Winkle to Marmot Lake,.....	10
“ Marmot Lake to Richfield,.....	6
	—140

## FRASER RIVER.

From Alexander to the mouth of Narcoslee river,.....	20
“ Narcoslee river to the mouth of Quesnel river,.....	13
From the mouth of Quesnel river to the mouth of Swift river,.....	21
From the mouth of Swift river to Grand Rapid,.....	3
“ Grand Rapid to the mouth of West river,.....	18
“ the mouth of West river to “Isle de Pierre” Rapid,.....	40
From “Isle de Pierre” Rapid to Fort George,.....	21
	—136

H. S. P.

## Shipping Regulations.



## REGULATIONS

FOR

## PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

ISSUED IN PURSUANCE OF

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT  
ACT, 1862,

AND OF

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL dated 9th January, 1863.

*These Rules apply to all Ships, whatever their Nationality, within the limits of British Jurisdiction, and to British and French Ships whether within British Jurisdiction or not.*

They take effect from 1st June, 1863.

## PRELIMINARY.

Art. 1. In the following Rules every Steam Ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a Sailing Ship; and every Steam Ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

## RULES CONCERNING LIGHTS.

## LIGHTS.

Art. 2. The Lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

## LIGHTS FOR STEAM SHIPS.

Art. 3. Sea-going Steam Ships when under weigh shall carry:

(A.) AT THE FOREMAST HEAD, a bright White Light, so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light

over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz. from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles:

(B.) ON THE STARBOARD SIDE, a Green Light, so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken Light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles:

(C.) ON THE PORT SIDE, a Red Light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles:

(D.) The said Green and Red Side Lights shall be fitted with inboard screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

## LIGHTS FOR STEAM TUGS.

Art. 4. Steam Ships, when towing other ships, shall carry two bright White Mast-head Lights vertically, in addition to their side lights, so as to distinguish them from other Steam Ships. Each of these Mast-head Lights shall be of the same construction and character as the Mast-head Lights which other Steam Ships are required to carry.

## LIGHTS FOR SAILING SHIPS.

Art. 5. Sailing Ships under weigh, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as Steam Ships under weigh, with the exception of the White Mast-head Lights, which they shall never carry.

## EXCEPTIONAL LIGHTS FOR SMALL SAILING VESSELS.

Art. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such a manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable screens.

## LIGHTS FOR SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

Art. 7. Ships, whether Steam Ships or Sailing Ships, when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways, shall exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile.

## LIGHTS FOR PILOT VESSELS.

Art. 8. Sailing Pilot Vessels shall not carry the lights required for other sailing vessels, but shall carry a White Light at the mast head, visible all round the horizon,—and shall also exhibit a Flare-up Light every fifteen minutes.

## LIGHTS FOR FISHING VESSELS AND BOATS.

Art. 9. Open Fishing Boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required



for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a Green Slide on the one side and a Red Slide on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing Vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright White Light.

Fishing Vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a Flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

#### RULES CONCERNING FOG SIGNALS.

##### FOG SIGNALS.

Art. 10. Whenever there is fog, whether by day or night, the Fog Signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five minutes; viz:—

(a.) Steam Ships under weigh shall use a Steam Whistle placed before the funnel, not less than eight feet from the deck:

(b.) Sailing Ships under weigh shall use a Fog Horn:

(c.) Steam Ships and Sailing Ships when not under weigh shall use a Bell.

#### STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

##### TWO SAILING SHIPS MEETING.

Art. 11. If two Sailing Ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

##### TWO SAILING SHIPS CROSSING.

Art. 12. When two Sailing Ships are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, then, if they have the wind on different sides, the ship with the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the ship with the wind on the starboard side; except in the case in which the ship with the wind on the port side is close hauled and the other ship free, in which case the latter ship shall keep out of the way; but if they have the wind on the same side, or if one of them has the wind aft, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

##### TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM MEETING.

Art. 13. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

##### TWO SHIPS UNDER STEAM CROSSING.

Art. 14. If two ships under steam are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

##### SAILING SHIP AND SHIP UNDER STEAM.

Art. 15. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship, and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

##### SHIPS UNDER STEAM TO SLACKEN SPEED.

Art. 16. Every steam ship, when approaching another ship so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every steam ship shall, when in a fog, go at a moderate speed.

##### VESSELS OVERTAKING OTHER VESSELS.

Art. 17. Every vessel overtaking any other vessel shall keep out of the way of the said last-mentioned vessel.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES 12, 14, 15, AND 17.

Art. 18. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, subject to the qualifications contained in the following Article.

##### PROVISO TO SAVE SPECIAL CASES.

Art. 19. In obeying and construing these Rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation; and due regard must also be had to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

##### NO SHIP, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, TO NEGLECT PROPER PRECAUTIONS.

Art. 20. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

*Copies of the above Rules, in a Pamphlet of a convenient size, can be obtained free of charge at any Shipping Office or Custom House in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies; and at any British Consular Office abroad.*

T. H. FARRER,

Assistant Secretary, Marine Department.

Board of Trade, 12th January, 1863.

### Supreme Court,

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice  
of British Columbia.

### GENERAL ORDER.

A COURT OF ASSIZE and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the undermentioned places on the dates specified, at 11 A.M.

New Westminster,	April 15th,
Yale	- - - " 24th,
Lytton,	- - - May 1st,
Lillooet,	- - - " 11th,
Williams Lake,	- - - " 22nd,
Cottonwood,	- - - June 1st,
Williams Creek,	about the middle of June.

The Court will stay in the Cariboo district until the 20th of September, and Assizes will be held on the 1st July, 1st August, and 1st September.

Any matters requiring attention may be brought on at intermediate times, by appointment with the Registrar.

Any matters set down for hearing at Douglas may be taken at Lillooet or elsewhere, at the convenience of the parties having conduct of the suit; notice to be given of any change of venue.

By the Court,

GREVILLE C. MATHEW,  
Registrar.

March 8th, 1863.

Printed every Saturday at the Royal Engineer Press, New Westminster, British Columbia.